

Regular Dazzlers
SOLITAIRE BRILLIANT
Scarf Pins and Separable Shirt Studs, that have always sold for 75c, go at
19 cents
And Sterling Silver Link Cuff Buttons, that are worth \$1 per pair, can be bought for
23 cents
TO-DAY, at
THE MAXINKUCKEE COMPANY,
65 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST., - Grand Hotel Building,
MANUFACTURING UPHOLSTER-ERS.

STOP
And see the beautiful MAXINKUCKEE SOFA BED, better than a Folding Bed.
THE MAXINKUCKEE COMPANY,
65 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST., - Grand Hotel Building,
MANUFACTURING UPHOLSTER-ERS.

BIG 4 ROUTE
Change of Time,
Sunday, May 27:
Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis Union Station as follows:
CHICAGO DIVISION-EAST.
Leave 7:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO DIVISION-WEST.
Leave 7:10 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
ST. LOUIS DIVISION.
Leave 7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
CLEVELAND-INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION.
Leave 7:40 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
MICHIGAN DIVISION.
Leave 7:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
PEORIA DIVISION-WEST.
Leave 7:10 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
PEORIA DIVISION-EAST.
Leave 7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Arrive 10:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m.
H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C. H. & D. R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME
Goes into effect Sunday, May 27, as follows:
3:40 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 2:55 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 6:15 p. m.
Daily, except Sunday.

Monon Route
(Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)
The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line
LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.
No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily, 11:50 a. m.
Arrive Chicago, 11:50 a. m.
No. 31-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, daily, 11:50 a. m.
Arrive Chicago, 11:50 a. m.
ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.
No. 32-Vestibule, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 33-Vestibule, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 34-Vestibule, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 35-Vestibule, daily, 3:55 p. m.
For further information call at Union Station, Ticket Office, or at the Pullman Car Company, 100 North Kentucky avenue, and Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue.
L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

QUEEN
Insurance Co.
ROBT MARTINDALE & CO., AGTS,
84 East Market street.
ACME MILLING CO.'S
Columbia Flour.
BEST IN THE MARKET.
MUNCIE'S CROW AN IMPOSTOR.

Murdered Man's Brother Says the Story Is a Scheme to Release Van Imman.
HICKSVILLE, O., May 28.—"My murdered brother," said L. L. Crow, "lies buried in Lost Creek Cemetery here. John Crow, recently turned up at Muncie, Ind., is an impostor. It is the scheme of Van Imman's lawyers to get his client released from the Michigan penitentiary. My brother was a home-loving boy, and would not remain away from home so long. He lived at Mark Center, six miles east of here, and not at Van Wert, as stated in the report about the impostor. He had several hundred dollars due him, and if alive would return home to collect it. The family has the revolver, watch and clothes of my murdered brother, the articles being found at Grand Rapids in the hands of Van Imman. The pawnbroker recognized him at the trial. Van Imman claimed to have worked at John Crow four days previously. Van Imman had no money to exchange bills, but he displayed an abundance when he purchased the ticket. My mother recognized the clothing found on the body by the texture and the strip she had put in the back of the coat, as it was too small and had to be cut out. This coat was a second-hand one and the man with whom he traded for the revolver and the shirt mother made and the material were the same as remnants left over, which she took to the trial. He had only one suit of clothes when he left here, and took with him some \$400. Van Imman had nothing and coaxed him to go. I was fully aware there was a scheme on foot to release Van Imman, but the full extent of it I am not at all clear. I only wish to God it was different and he was alive."

Hotel Guest Burned.
BONHAM, Tex., May 28.—The Columbia Hotel, at Bonham, burned to-day, just before dawn. The guests all escaped, but with little loss than their night robes, except C. Lewis, who was burned to death.

Ladies Will Find Relief
From their headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, cold, sour stomach, restlessness, etc., by taking Simmons' Liver Regulation. It is mild, safe and pleasant.

THE CARS MUST MOVE
Judge Baker Restrains the Striking Indiana Coal Miners.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad People Come Here and Quietly Secure the Writ from the Court.

TROUBLE FEARED AT LYFORD
Illinois Central Trains Guarded by Companies of Militia.
Serious Trouble at Wenona, Where Trains Are in Possession of Strikers—Conference at Springfield.

The mining troubles in Parke county culminated in the issuance of a temporary injunction in the federal court in this city, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, restraining the strikers from interfering with the property of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company.
For several days rumors have been thick to the effect that the company would appeal to Governor Matthews for protection, but that was not the case. The company was thought to afford a readier means of relief. The application for the injunction was kept exceedingly quiet and everybody cognizant of the action was asked to "keep it dark" until a deputy marshal could get to the scene and serve the writ.

W. H. Lyford, general solicitor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway company, slipped secretly into the city yesterday morning and went to Judge Elliott's office and from there, accompanied by the latter attorney, to Judge Baker's room in the federal building. It did not take long to lay before the judge the facts in the complaint of the railroad company against the strikers. The application for an injunction was made on the ground that the strikers had refused to allow the company's trains to pass through the Parke county mines. The company had threatened to shoot certain officers of the corporation, all to the detriment of the interstate-commerce act, and to the damage of the railroad company.

Judge Baker issued a temporary restraining order, which is to remain in effect until Thursday, June 7, when it will be argued before him at 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Lyford departed at once for the scene of action, and United States Marshal Hawkins sent a deputy there to serve the writ of injunction.
The action which prompted the injunction proceeding was the stopping of a train of thirty cars of coal at Lyford, Parke county, Saturday, by the striking miners, who refused to let it proceed to Chicago. The miners captured several Terre Haute policemen sent out to help the company's officers move the train, took away their revolvers and made them walk back to Terre Haute.

Small Holding Coal Train.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
CLANTON, Ind., May 28.—Everything is quiet here to-night, but the next few hours is expected to determine the course of the coal miners' strike at Lyford. The miners are behaving admirably. They are orderly and sober and very strict in enforcing sobriety. They are guarding railroad property with as much care as though they had been deputized to do so, but they are determined that no coal from the Kentucky and other Southern mines shall enter the market to weaken the strike. They are being fed by Parke county farmers, who are sympathizing with the miners. The community seems to be a unit in supporting the men, but the report in to-day's papers that the officials had decided to ask the United States courts to interfere and move the captured coal train has put a very serious and menacing phase upon the situation. There are many Italians here who are with the native and other foreign miners, and should any attempt be made to force the coal out, there will be a battle. The leaders received telegrams from both President and Secretary of the United States, and they are now holding a mass meeting at the Lyford mine to vote whether to allow the coal to go through. There is a strong sentiment against it. Unless there be a speedy settlement of the question, serious trouble cannot be avoided at Lyford.

Reinforcements for Lyford.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 28.—The report was received here to-night that striking miners from Rosedale had started across the country to Lyford to assist the strikers in holding the cars of coal. The Rosedale miners were said to be heavily armed.
BIG FOUR TRAINS STOPPED.
Miners Watching Day and Night at Fontenot.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
BRAZIL, Ind., May 28.—Yesterday all day about three hundred miners stationed themselves on the Big Four, near Fontenot, and stopped every freight train on the road and examined every box car to see if any coal was being hauled. On one freight a box car was secured and marked "perishable freight." The miners, supposing this to be a use by the company, forced entrance in the car and discovered that it was loaded with coal. The car was immediately side-tracked. One engineer endeavored to escape the strikers by dashing through the cars, but he was stopped by the strikers managed to jump the engine and turned off the steam, stopping the train. The miners have side-tracked ten cars of coal and keep them guarded day and night. The strikers are permitted to go unharmed when it is ascertained that no coal is being hauled. The strikers are now on the Vandalia branch, near Stearns, where they were taken last night and the coal dumped along the track. This is supposed to be the work of strikers.

He Averted Bloodshed.
J. Q. Van Winkle, general superintendent of the Big Four, stated, yesterday, that he thought he acted wisely in holding at Terre Haute the freight trains on which were the striking miners of Clay county determined to go to Pana and force the six hundred miners working there out, even if it meant bloodshed.
Mr. Van Winkle said: "The citizens of Pana were in good fighting trim and if the miners had reached there, there would have been reasons for several funerals. The strikers were determined to force the issue. The peaceable citizens of Pana would have blamed me for allowing my trains to transport the miners there. There are six mines at Pana getting out twenty-eight loads of coal a day, and the miners are determined to stop the existence of Pana practically hangs on the operation of the mines, and I believe the citizens of that place are determined to protect the men employed in the six mines."

GUARDED BY MILITIA.
Illinois Central Train Moved with the Aid of Soldiers.
MINONK, Ill., May 28.—Colonel Duncan, with four companies of militia, arrived here to-day. Sheriff Tull, with one hundred and fifty deputies, was out all night, and during the morning preparations were made to move the Illinois Central train that had been delayed by the striking miners. The officials finally started the train, which moved north at a slow pace, preceded by the militia and escorted on either side by

the sheriff and his men, among whom were a number of old veterans. An occasional deputy carried a Winchester, and others had revolvers. At the crossing of the Santa Fe, where the train was to pass, the strikers were congregated, and where the trouble, if any, would occur, everything was quiet, and the passage was made. Two of the alleged ringleaders, James Smith and Henry Meyer, are under arrest, and have been sent to the county jail. The strikers' cases. No disorder, further than putting coupling pins at the crossing, piling up the cars, and the strikers' cases, has occurred. The miners held a largely-attended meeting in a grove. The militia and the strikers are also on duty. It is thought the peace will be kept.

Recaptured by Strikers.
WENONA, Ill., May 28.—Three coal trains guarded and escorted out of Minonk this morning by troops were recaptured by the strikers here a few hours after their removal from the blockaded. Strikers to the number of 150 waylaid them, and taking possession of the trains, side-tracked them. Word was sent at once to Sheriff Lense at Minonk and this being he appeared on the ground. Accompanied by deputies, he went among the strikers and tried to persuade them to abandon their obstruction. They defiantly declined to do so. After exhausting all means of persuasion, Sheriff Lense, with a force of about 100 men, proceeded to force the trains to move. He has also wired to Springfield a report of the state of affairs and requested Governor Altgeld to send troops to the scene immediately.

CONFERENCE AT SPRINGFIELD.
Miners and Operators Talk and Agree on a Peaceful Meeting.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—The conference of mine operators of the central and southern Illinois fields and members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, called by State President Crawford, of the mine workers, was held in this city to-day. State President Crawford presided. Operators representing about fifty properties were present. National Secretary McBride, of the United Mine Workers of America, in addressing the operators, told them that central and southern Illinois were the greatest drawbacks to an adjustment of the national strike, and that if an agreement could be reached between the operators and miners in these fields, it would place them on a competitive basis with the remainder of the country, the strike would be settled. W. Tracy, of Springfield, Paul McGee, of Chicago, James W. Elsworth, of Chicago, representing railroad coal properties in Pennsylvania, Benjamin Warren, of Peoria, Thomas Spelman, of Danville, and many other operators spoke favoring an amicable adjustment. An agreement signed by nineteen operators in the Peoria and Canton fields, restoring wages to the scale in effect before the strike, and the responsibility for the cutting of prices below remunerative figures was turned to that effect. It was deemed inexpedient to submit any proposition to the executive board unless representatives of these fields were present. The conference, consisting of Paul Morton, of Chicago; Thomas Spelman, of Danville; and J. J. S. Lord, of this city, was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed, to attend an operators' meeting to be held here next Thursday. A delegate meeting of the operators will be held here the same day. The executive board of United Mine Workers will be in conference with the operators to-day. The conference assured the operators that the national strike was such a snare that when a fair scale was agreed on by the Illinois operators the strike would be settled at once.

Militia Leaves Centralia.
CENTRALIA, Ill., May 28.—The four companies of State troops that have been quartered here since the destruction of the mine at Centralia, left to-day for the city to-day for their respective homes. The battalions have all been released from duty, the last of the prisoners were bailed out by friends to-day and everything is quiet here. The trouble here are uttering the Big Four mine is repairing the wrecked property. The strikers have all returned to work. The Big Four mine is repairing the wrecked property. The strikers have all returned to work. The Big Four mine is repairing the wrecked property. The strikers have all returned to work.

Situation at La Salle.
LA SALLE, Ill., May 28.—At a meeting of citizens held here to-day, resolutions calling for the conviction of all rioters were passed. A request signed by the Mayor was sent to Governor Altgeld, asking that the militia be sent to La Salle to suppress the riot. The news that the sheriff intends arresting more of the local rioters has caused much apprehension of a riot. It was reported this afternoon that a mob was organizing to attack the men in charge of the Carson company's shaft, and the first train of coal to pass through here on the Illinois Central for several days arrived to-day.

LONG TRIAL ENDED.
A Paint Company Beaten by the National Lead Trust.
CINCINNATI, May 28.—Judge Rufus B. Smith to-day gave judgment in a case that has occupied ten weeks in trial, and that has been contested with such bitterness that the judge declared that the testimony of one witness was not entitled to belief and that another had deliberately committed perjury. It was a battle really between the National Lead Company, known as the Lead Trust, and one of the few independent companies not included in the trust. The suit was brought in August, 1891, by the Walker Paint Company against the Anchor White Lead Company, the National Lead Company, and the National Lead Company. The plaintiff's product, showing that it was adulterated with barytes. Fifty thousand dollars damages was also claimed. The National Lead Company, being now in the National Lead Company, it was the real defendant. The defense was that the statement of the analysis of the plaintiff's product in 1880 and 1880 was true. The court, in an elaborate opinion, found that the claim of the plaintiff was fully established and dismissed the case, dissolving the preliminary injunction.

RAMSAY EXONERATED.
Telegraphers Dismiss the Charges Against Their Chief.
DENVER, Col., May 28.—The convention of railway telegraphers, after a full investigation of the charges against Grand Chief Ramsay, has exonerated him. Carl Smith and F. E. Gilliland, of Omaha, withdrew the charges made by them, as the witnesses on whom they depended were not produced.

Compulsory Arbitration.
NEW YORK, May 28.—The railroad employees were engaged nearly all the forenoon to-day in the discussion of compulsory arbitration at a national convention to a business basis. A committee on credentials was appointed with one representative from each of the orders, and after they had spent a couple of hours they reported as actual delegates entitled to represent their divisions 175 men. The one important matter of the morning session was "compulsory arbitration," and the most striking address was made by F. H. Morrissey, while favoring the idea in the abstract, he thought it might be advantageous in one section of the country, but not so in another. Every State could pass such a law, and would afford proper protection to parties in dispute and carry out the decisions at which the board of arbitration was created. The subject was discussed in the afternoon also. Final adjournment will probably be reached to-morrow.

Locomotive Engineers.
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 28.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day closed. The convention was held at the Hotel St. Paul. The officers of the Brotherhood were elected. The convention was held at the Hotel St. Paul. The officers of the Brotherhood were elected. The convention was held at the Hotel St. Paul. The officers of the Brotherhood were elected.

Chinese Will Colonize Mexico.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 28.—Kim Wing, of Merida, Mexico, has reached Mobile, Ala., en route to Hong Kong, China, where he hopes to get 20,000 of his countrymen to settle in Mexico. Wing is a wealthy merchant of Merida, and is a highly educated man. He has been with the Mexican government to permit him to bring so large a number of his countrymen over in a short time. They are to be employed on coffee and hemp plantations, which are to be operated by Wing.

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PREPARING FOR WAR
Cripple Creek Strikers Confiscating Guns and Ammunition.
Encouraged by the Withdrawal of Deputy Sheriffs They Are Terrorizing the Camps in the Gold Field.
STATEMENT OF OPERATORS
They Claim There Can Be No Arbitration with the Strikers.
Situation in Pennsylvania Fields—Col. Rend Threatens to Import Negroes if His Men Will Not Work.
CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 28.—If trouble breaks out again, and it is impossible to see how it can be avoided, the results bid fair to be far more terrible than those already witnessed. The armistice declared yesterday was made use of by the strikers to increase their forces. Nearly four hundred men have been recruited in Denver and only await the slightest outbreak to be forwarded to Cripple Creek and be sworn in as deputies. The strikers seem to have taken courage from the action of Governor Waite, and affect to believe that the militia would tend to aid them in carrying out their purposes. Be this as it may, the entire district is terrorized, and the strikers, being encouraged by the temporary withdrawal of the deputies, are becoming bolder and more imperative and intolerant. There is no danger that a nonpartisan will be fired upon without first being warned, but when ordered to stop it means that he must stop just where his feet are resting. It is a big step from this attitude to one of most reckless bearing, and people living in the camps fear the outcome.
All day strikers have been searching for arms and ammunition in the mining camps, and wherever arms, ammunition or provisions were found they were confiscated and receipts given for them. No one about the camp except strikers are permitted to carry arms, and the strikers, who reign supreme, have issued the order that every able-bodied man found in camp, when the real contest comes, will be forced to bear arms in their ranks. The result is that many people are moving away from the camps to the city of Cripple Creek and elsewhere. The strikers are determined to be unable to do anything in the face of such an overwhelming number of desperate men. Parties of men who are in sympathy with the mine owners have gone to Midland, where they will meet the deputies and conduct them through the best routes to the strongest points about the scene of trouble. A large party of strikers have also gone to Midland, and are determined to retard their progress as much as possible. The country about Bull Hill, the strikers' stronghold, for eight miles square, is held and patrolled by the strikers.
Arbitration Not Possible.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 28.—The following was handed out for publication to-day by the mine owners:
President Slocum, of Colorado College, and some other gentlemen are engaged in a peaceful solution of the difficulties between the Cripple Creek Miners' Union and mine owners held a meeting to determine a committee to meet a committee of mine owners to arbitrate the dispute. Mr. Calderwood, president of the miners' union, called J. J. Hagerman up on the telephone, at 3:30 p. m., May 28, and informed him that the miners' union had appointed a committee to confer with the mine owners, and wanted to know if he was willing to accept the offer. He was asked where he preferred to have it, and said in Cripple Creek. Hagerman replied that he would divide to which Calderwood consented. Wanting to know at what hour it could be held, Mr. Hagerman replied "I will be there to-morrow." The following conversation then took place over the telephone, and was reported by a stenographer on the spot:
Mr. Hagerman—How many of your men are there?
Answer—Two.
Mr. H.—Have you full power to act?
Answer—Yes.
Mr. H.—Would whatever is done have to be referred to the union for confirmation?
A.—Yes.
Mr. H.—What are your principal conditions?
A.—The first condition is that all union men must be first employed.
Mr. H.—Must all the men employed be union men?
A.—Yes, if there is enough to go around.
Mr. H.—That practically means that no nonunion men should be employed.
A.—The men that are employed must be union men. The union men must be employed in the mine in one month after they commence work.
Mr. H.—If we must agree in advance to accept your propositions what is the use of having a conference?
A.—These are the conditions that we insist upon.
Mr. H.—We will never consent to any arrangements which deprives an American citizen of his right to work without joining the union.
A.—There is no use talking. These are our conditions, and it is the law of the land. Mr. Eben Smith and Percy Hagerman were present and heard one side of the conversation. The strikers' side was repeated at the time by Mr. Hagerman.
Alleged Cause of the Trouble.
CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 28.—In a sensational sermon on the labor troubles of the country Rev. H. E. Warner, Methodist, last night said: "If it is true, as I understand from the best authorities which I have been able to obtain, that the present trouble in Cripple Creek is due to the fact that the miners are not Catholics, and half a dozen Catholic bosses, and if it is true that an organization which might settle the difficulty has refused to do so on this account, then I believe that the trouble was not organized any too soon." There was a chorus of "amens," and the congregation broke into vociferous applause.
Alex. McIntosh, State organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, says the published reports that the Miners' Union of Cripple Creek is composed almost exclusively of foreigners and Catholics is untrue. Over 85 per cent of the members, he says, are American citizens. Less than one-sixth are Catholics. The president is a Presbyterian.
Riotous Italians Arrested.
ROUSE, Col., May 28.—This afternoon twenty Italian miners from Trinidad, en route hither to make the miners of this town quit work, reached Rouse Junction on the Denver & Rio Grande road. They hung around the station until the local train pulled in from the south. Conductor Evans saw that the men wanted to capture the train, and ordered the engineer to start at the highest possible speed. The miners drew their guns and rushed for the engine. The engineer and fireman beat them off with shovels and kicked several guns out of their hands. A number of shots were fired. A sheriff's posse captured the men and placed them in jail. Their friends threaten to storm the jail.
ULTIMATUM DISREGARDED.
Central Pennsylvania Miners Did Not Return to Work.
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—This was the day fixed upon by the bituminous coal-mine operators in the Clearfield and allied districts of central Pennsylvania for the resumption of work in their mines. So far as heard from there has not been any resumption; neither has there been any